

## Few Teachers Exempt.

The accompanying announcement will be of interest to school teachers:

Before the first Monday in September, 1905, all persons who teach in a recognized high school either as principal or assistant or who act as a superintendent of any village, township or special district or districts, must have obtained a high school certificate.

To obtain this certificate the applicant must pass a satisfactory examination in literature, general history, algebra, physics, physiology and theory and practice which are the "required branches" and also four selected from the following "elective branches," Latin, German, rhetoric, civil government, botany and chemistry. Examinations in the "required branches" will be held the first Saturday in March and June and the examination must be completed in one day.

Teachers in other schools must have an elementary certificate of the new form or have their old certificates recognized with the proper stamp upon the back, showing it to be valid after September 1, 1905. In order to obtain such a certificate or have it recognized the applicant must take an examination in the subject of literature at some examination before September 1, 1905.

Special teachers must obtain a special certificate by passing an examination in the special branch or branches taught and theory and practice. The special branches are as follows: Music, drawing, painting, penmanship, gymnastics, German, French and the commercial or industrial branches.

These requirements are the outcome of a conference of school examiners of the state held in Columbus during the holidays and were embraced in a resolution which was drawn up and passed at that time.—Eagle.

## Nelsonville News:

All the stock of the Hocking Valley Brewing Co., the new brewery to be erected this summer in Nelsonville, has been sold, and a meeting of the directors was held Tuesday night for the purpose of electing a set of officials to manage the business.

When the organization of a company first began, it was thought to try and sell \$50,000. This was easy and the stock was taken up so quickly that the promoter was astounded. It was then concluded that enough stock would be placed on the market to equip the plant, buy the horses, wagons, &c., so that when the plant was ready for business there would be no annoying indebtedness left to harness the company, so they concluded to sell \$70,000, and at the last account the writer had of the matter \$68,500 had been subscribed, so the brewery will be built at once and will have all the financial backing necessary to make it a success.

A meeting of the stockholders was held at Nelson's hall Tuesday evening, for the purpose of organization, at which time the following officers and directors were elected: James Dew, President; Frank Patton, Vice President; John Hill, Treasurer; H. F. Ambrose, Secretary.

Directors—James Dew, John Hill, Frank Patton, J. P. Reynolds, E. J. Rosser, Frank Emish and H. F. Ambrose.

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# Revolutionary Banners and "Old Glory."

A Paper by Mrs. R. B. Longstreth, at a Meeting of the "Saturday Club."

I ante date my subject a few centuries, just to mention very briefly the first flag, so far as recorded, ever waved over any part of the "New World." 'Twas a fateful moment, fateful because full of the fate of nations, when Columbus stepped ashore, and shook out the flag with the quartered castles and lions over his longed for "Land in the West;" but he stood on an island only. Had it been the coast of North America, thus reached, instead of this island, he called San Salvador who can imagine what the map of the world might look like today? While we sigh over the sorrows and recall the injustice suffered by this greatest of discoveries, yet, as Americans we must rejoice and many old world nations will rejoice with us, that Columbus never reached the mainland of North America and that his castilian flag never cast its withering shadow over this country, but that it was destined of God to be the land of "Old Glory."

If the Mayflower bore any banner it was doubtless the red cross of St. George, as this was in use in the Massachusetts colony in 1634 for in that year, the question was argued in the colony, as to the "Godliness of using the sign of the cross on a military banner, with the result that the king's colors were kept at Castle Island in Boston harbor but excluded from use elsewhere in the colony. This banner was used in the colonies until the British parliament in 1707, prescribed the Union Jack of James I, for use throughout British dominions. Perhaps the first flag made especially for the United Colonies was a gorgeous affair, sent over by James II to Sir Edmund Andros "The Tyrant of New England" who had been made royal governor of the colonies.

It was the king's colors—the red cross of St. George on a white field—the center of the cross emblazoned with a gilt crown over the cipher of King James I. So long as the colonists felt themselves to be but children of the "Island Queen," loyal and true to Mother England, they had little need of ensigns or anything military, and paid little attention to them, but when the ensigns of royalty came to mean the insignia of tyranny and injustice, it naturally became distasteful to them, and they began to seek ways of expressing their hatred of oppression, and more, of their intended resistance to it. So, for a decade before the Revolution, various devices began to appear in diverse places. Liberty poles, trees and flags began to rise to express the great, growing sentiment of liberty. One of the earliest of these, was the familiar cartoon following the Stamp Act, being the disjointed snake, with N. E. for New England on the head the initials of the other colonies, on the separate sections, and with that most suggestive and effective motto: "Join or die." This became a favorite device and appeared often, until the colonies joined and didn't die.

In October 1774, at Taunton, Mass., a liberty pole appeared, mounted by the Union Jack bearing the words "Liberty and Union". At the beginning of the Revolutionary war, the colonists thought of themselves as British subjects, and entered the struggle to fight not for independence, but for their rights as British subjects; hence, there was no distinctive American flag at Lexington or Bunker Hill. The old Union Jack still floated over them, but with such suggestive mottoes and emblems added thereto, as to make it rather an inconsistent banner.

Very early, however we find the colonies setting up, each its own particular banner and the regiments adopting standards to suit their fancies. An old orderly book of those days, is said to show this entry:

"Colonels are desired to provide themselves with some colors and standards, if they are to be procured. It doth not signify of what sort they are." In connection with these regimental banners we have, at least, one pretty little story; that of the famous "Entaw Standard." In the fall of 1780, Col. William Washington, after a hurried visit to his fiancée, Miss Jane Elliott near Charleston, South Carolina, was about to leave her, when she assured him, she would look eagerly for news of his flag and fortunes. He had to tell her, his corps had no flag. She turned quickly and cutting a square of crimson damask from a chair, handed it to him, saying "Here, Col. make this your standard" and, mounted on a hickory pole, it went at the head of his troops to the end of the war, being dubbed "Tarleton's Terror" because it became such at the battle of Cowpens.

This flag was presented on April 19, 1837, by Mrs. Jane Elliott Washington to the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, S. C., and is still kept in their army. It was carried to

the Bunker Hill Centennial and was also used as the colors of "The Centennial Legion" formed by one company from each of the original thirteen states in Philadelphia July fourth, 1876, just after the battle of Lexington, the Connecticut troops carried standards bearing the colonial arms, and the words "Qui Transtulit Sustinet" which they freely translated, "God who transported us hither, will support us." In April 1776 the Massachusetts council passed this resolution: "That the uniform of officers be green and white and the colors be white flag, with a green pine tree, bearing the inscription: 'An Appeal to Heaven.' A flag carried at the battle of White Plains, 1776, consisted of a white field with crossed swords in the center, and the motto, "Liberty or Death."

The crescent flag of South Carolina deserves more than passing mention. Col. Moultrie had it made in the fall of 1776 and designed it to harmonize with the uniform of his men, who wore blue, with silver crescents in their caps, inscribed "Liberty or Death." The flag, was a large blue one, with a white crescent in the upper right corner, marked "Liberty."

'Twas the troops fighting under this flag that drove the British from Charleston harbor, and this was the flag, so gallantly rescued by Sergeant Jasper a Fort Moultrie when struck by a cannon ball in had fallen on the beach outside and Jasper leaped over the parapet seized the flag fastened it on its staff and replaced it on the wall all in the midst of a shower of bullets from the British fleet. The hero, the deed, and the flag are all commemorated still in the name "Jasper Square." Savannah Much has been said of the banners carried at Bunker Hill but we have only tradition, and not satisfactory records concerning them. This, however, seems to come with good authority though not official. I quote from American Monthly of March 1896.

Mr. Lossing, historian, was informed by an old lady, Mrs. [Manning] that her father, who was in the battle of Bunker Hill assisted in hoisting the Standard and she heard him speak of it, as a noble flag, the ground of which was blue with one corner quartered by a red St. George's cross in one section of which was a pine tree. Some traditions add that it had the words "Come if you dare," and some have his familiar snake-like coiled at the roots of the pine tree. The rattlesnake ever after the "Join or Die" cartoon was a favorite device with the colonists. It was sometimes coiled, sometimes uncalled, sometimes under the pine tree, sometimes struggling to climb it, but, there was great unanimity on one point. It always had thirteen rattles. The London Chronicle of July 27, 1776, is said to contain this comment: "The colors of the American fleet have a snake with thirteen rattles, the fourteenth budding, described in the attitude of going to strike with this motto: 'Don't Tread on Me.'"

The editor of the Chronicle must have seen or heard of Commodore Hopkins' flag for this is the almost exact description given of the flag carried by that first commander of our navy. The very earliest instance on record of the use of stripes on an American ensign, was their appearance and what is known as Captain Marzoe's flag, six days after the battle of Bunker Hill. The news of that battle, reached Philadelphia on June 22nd. The next day, Washington started to take command of the American army in Massachusetts and was escorted by the first troop of Philadelphia cavalry, whose banner had been presented to them by Captain Marzoe, and it bore thirteen stripes. This flag is still preserved in the armory at Philadelphia. It was perhaps the forerunner and suggester of the flag of a few months' later, for in the fall of 1775, the colonists began to feel the need of a common emblem and a committee, consisting of Dr. Franklin, Mr. Leech and Mr. Harrison met at Cambridge to consider the subject.

The result of their conference was, the retention of the King's colors—showing still a recognition of England's sovereignty but coupled with thirteen stripes, alternate red and white—"Rebellious stripes" the English called them.

This coupling of the king's colors with the colonial stripes shows how loth they were to accept the idea of complete separation from "Mother England." The official establishment of this flag is not clear but its use is perfectly certain. It was first hoisted over Washington's camp at Cambridge November 2, 1775, and it is supposed this was the flag meant by John Paul Jones when he recorded about this time that the "flag of America" was hoisted by his own hand over his

ship Alfred. It was thus, the first American flag to float over American waters, the Delaware river being the water thus honored. It is said that a granite slab marks the spot on Prospect Hill, Somerville, Mass., where it was first formally unfurled, and received a salute of thirteen cheers and thirteen guns. The slab bears this inscription:

"On this Hill  
The Union Flag, With its Thirteen  
Stripes  
The Emblem of  
United Colonies  
First Bode Defiance to an Enemy.  
January 1, 1776."

The following May it was displayed at the Virginia convention, was used for some months, and bequeathed its thirteen stripes to our present flag; for, July 4, 1776 came, and the "Old Bell" proclaimed "Liberty throughout the land," and it was at last king's colors must go and that a new nation must have a new flag and before the first anniversary of Independence Day rolled round, the following resolutions of the continental congress in session at Philadelphia gave birth to the stars and stripes.

"1777, Saturday, June 14.  
Resolved, That the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

A Presbyterian may be pardoned for taking some delight in the fact that the blue field is supposed to have been taken from the covenanter's banner of Scotland, significant of "League and Covenant" of the United Colonies against injustice and tyranny; and so behold the star spangled banner which has outlived all its contemporaries and though not ancient, is today the oldest national standard flung to the breeze by any great nation. The present colors of Spain were adopted in 1785 and 1848; those of Portugal in 1830; the Tincolor of France, in 1794 while the flag of the old German empire dates only from 1871. And what of England? We admit the red cross of St. George was England's ensign in 1327 but where is it now? The Union Jack of 1606, spoken of in connection with the colonies was formed by a union of the St. George's cross of England and the St. Andrew's cross of Scotland and was adopted when James VI of Scotland became James I of England; but it was called the king's colors, not the flag of Great Britain. Each country still retained its own banner.

There is a difference between royal standard and national standard. The royal standard is the personal property of the reigning monarch, and not the flag of the country. Since the days of Richard the lion hearted, Great Britain's royal standard has always been the coat of arms of the reigning monarch, changing of course, as kings of different houses have sat upon the throne. In the reign of Queen Anne, England and Scotland formed a more perfect union and adopted the Union Jack of James I as the ensign of Great Britain in 1707. This was used until Ireland was admitted, when St. Patrick's cross had to be added and the union of these three, constitutes the Union Jack of the present time—the national standard of Great Britain, displayed in every part of her dominions today.

The term "Union Jack" is said to be derived from the abbreviated name of James I, who signed his name "Jaques", because it was under his direction, that the first "union flag" was made. This is the meteor flag, which the poet Campbell sings:

"Has for a thousand years  
Braved the battle and the breeze."

But this couplet proves that poets, not less than others, need to be watched, lest when you "give them an inch, they take an ell;" for Campbell used here just eight hundred and ninety-six years of poetic license.

Mark you, Ireland was admitted in 1801. So this meteor flag, Great Britain's national standard is just twenty-four years younger than our starry banner.

No wonder we call it "Old Glory." The town of Rome, New York, on the site of old Fort Schuyler or Stanwix, marks the spot where the soldiers gave up their shirts to make stripes and stars and sacrificed a blue military cloak for the field, and thus made the first flag to wave above the British colors, for this crude but complete stars and stripes was hoisted over the fort, with the captured banners beneath it. As Paul Jones was the first to float the flag of 1775 on his ship Alfred, so to him is given the honor of first flinging to the breeze from the mast of the Ranger, stars and stripes, and that, on the very day it was adopted by congress. You all know of the quaint little home of Betsey Ross, still standing at

229 Arch street, Philadelphia, which marks the birthplace of the flag. For 'twas here, that Betsey Ross made the first official flag of the United States.

The form of the flag was once slightly altered, because of the admission of Kentucky and Vermont into the union, by the act of January 18th, 1794, which provided that after May 1, 1795, the flag should consist of thirteen stripes and fifteen stars, etc.

As this form was used until 1818, it was the flag carried during the war of 1812 and hence, it was the "star spangled banner" so eagerly watched for, by the immortal Francis Scott Key during those awful hours of the bombardment of Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, on the night of September 12, 1814. We cannot pass here, without giving voice to a deep felt sentiment held in common with many others, that words, which the inspiration of this country's desperate peril caused to burst forth from that impassioned, patriotic soul, should be, by act of congress made our national song. It is high time the United States of America had one distinctive national song, and that all her people could sing it, without lining; and, what should it be but

"The star-spangled banner,  
Oh long may it wave  
O'er the land of the free  
And the home of the brave!"

An act of April 4, 1818, reestablished the thirteen stripes, and provided for the addition of a star for every new state admitted. So, that grand "New Constellation" which appeared in 1777, is shining today, unchanged, save by the addition of stars until, its starry system now numbers forty-five, perhaps soon to be forty-seven, for as some one has forcibly said, "it is a system not a group of disconnected stars." It was no chance phraseology, but an expression full of meaning when those statesmen decreed that "the union be thirteen stars representing a new constellation." "Old Glory" is probably more familiar to people everywhere today, than any other flag that waves. The story is told of an American traveler, who, stood looking at the shipping in one of the world's great ports, said to a small boy standing by, "what flag is that with the red, white and black stripes?" "Dunno," said the boy, indifferently. "What's that one with the three stripes running up and down?" "Dunno." "Well, what's that one with all those red crosses?" "Dunno." "Do you know what that one is with all those red and white stripes, and so many stars?" "That? Why that's the stars and stripes of the United States of America, of course, the nicest country in the world, and its going to be my home some day too, just as soon as I can make money enough to take me there."

In 1784 the stars and stripes was first borne into China, and the news was spread that a vessel had come, with a flag as beautiful as a flower; and, we are told that the Chinese word for Americans "Ya Mely Kien" means "men of the flower banner." China has well christened it, it is the flower of the banner family. The most beautiful flag that waves. Not only is it most beautiful in color and design; it is most beautiful in its symbolism. First of all, it carries in its simple folds, and shows to all who look upon it, the very history of our nation. Those thirteen stripes in one banner commemorate the struggle and victory of the original thirteen colonies, and proclaim them no longer separate colonies, but a united nation. The blue field, with its stars receiving a new star for every added state, proclaims that the union was meant to be perpetual, and from Maine to California, each state is represented on the flag, the like of which, can be said of no other banner in the world.

Poets and others have given us many beautiful interpretations of the symbolism of the colors and stars; trying to give briefly, the substance gathered from many of these, I think we may say, that to all, the red, stand for the patriot life blood, the white, for the nation's honor and the blue, for endurance and resistance and an appeal to the heaven above; while, in the starry system, one writer shows us both "liberty and law," as Becher put it "liberty through law, and laws for liberty." In truth "Old Glory" is the message of liberty to all the world, and it has gone with its message to the icy north with Kane, Peary and Grady, into darkest Africa with Livingston and Stanley, to the "isles of the sea" with Dewey, and, George Kennan tells a story which gives pathetic evidence, that it has even penetrated Siberian vastness and gloom. He tells how some Russian political prisoners in Siberia, gathered up little scraps of cloth, tearing up their own garments, when the color suited, and piecing them together contrived

a semblance of the United States flag, and when the Fourth of July came raised the poor little emblem in their prison and cheered till forced to be silent; and what for? Not for the United States; not for our Independence Day; that was naught to them, they cheered for liberty, and that was the banner to them, in all the world, that represented it.

It is a satire on American patriotism, and a spot on our history, that so sacred, so glorious a banner, should ever have been permitted to be so desecrated as to be used as an advertising medium, as it was but a few years ago. Think of the banner for which our forefathers and our fathers, our brothers have died—the banner under which thirteen little oppressed and struggling colonies have become one of the greatest of the nations of the earth—the banner, which, as Henry Ward Beecher said, "carries American ideas, American feeling, American history" and which as he most beautifully added—"has, in its insignia, gathered and stored this supreme idea—'Divine right of liberty in man.'" Think of that banner announcing a new baking powder, or acting as advance courier of a show! Thanks to the "Daughters of the American Revolution," the hallowed ensign has been rescued by law from such unhallowed use, but it seems to me there is still some need for lessons in reverence for dear "Old Glory." Only last Christmas tide we had our patriotic nerves set amiver, by an incident occurring in an Ohio city.

We attended a Christmas cantata given by a Sabbath-school, and were delighted too with the music and, with all save, this one incident—firstly, "Old Glory" seemed out of place doing duty as a curtain, but when, at the signal for beginning, it was allowed to drop to the floor and disappear. Whether it went in a hole, or was allowed to remain on the floor, we could not see, but—well, I thought of Sergeant Jasper, and then, I thought of another, the color bearer who, falling on the field of battle, fatally wounded, with trembling, dying arm, held up the flag and gasped, "hurry up boys, she 'aint touched ground yet." Can we think of this and then let it fall to the floor or even drag on the floor or ground without excuse?

The flag should never be displayed, except in the place of highest honor. If we decorate our homes with it, place it on high to be gazed on with pride and reverence, never make it do duty as portiere or screen, and above all, learn from the army and navy, that it must never touch ground or the floor. I wish I might quote many things from the eloquent address of Captain Hobson at Buffalo, on Flag Day 1901. He shows in what reverence, the flag is held by the men who fight our battles at sea. He describes the hoisting of the colors in the morning and their hauling down in the evening. He says: "upon the first note of the bugle, every man on deck jumps to his feet faces aft, salutes the flag, and waits attention, till the solemn ceremony is ended." He says, "watch these men, standing with breathless attention and you can catch a glimpse of the spirit and see the stirring within, that tells beyond the expression of any words the depths of reverence and devotion to the flag."

In the following he gives an incident of his midshipman days. "On a fete day in Corfu, off the coast of Turkey, we came on deck in the morning, and looked out over the flag dressed city. We saw on one of the boats on the city's flag-pole, the United States flag, half way up among other flags. Admiral Walker instantly sent an officer ashore, to inform the authorities, that the United States flag could not remain half way up, if used at all, it must be on top." Heads, "I remember how we felt that 'No flag shall fly above that one.'" Then, however, he most beautifully records one exception, and the fact of this exception, is eloquent, more so than any words which could be used to tell it. It is this: "On Sunday morning on an American fleet, when you hear the bell begin to toll for Divine service, you will see the flag lowered a bit, and the church pennant hoisted above it. The red cross, on a white ground, emblem that our nation is a Christian nation, and bows its head in humility before the Divine Presence."

At "Old Glory" we will have you there, beneath the only banner in all the world, which we are willing shall float over you. "Raise our lovely banner high Morning's crimson glory Field as blue, as God's own sky, And every star a story." And, while flags may come, and flags may go, God grant that the stars and stripes may go on forever.